THE No. 25.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

FRIDAY, *October* 11, 1745.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *for* May, 1745.

Old England Journal, May 11.

Admirals and Sea-Officers not promoted according to Merit.

WE have been ſo unfortunate in almoſt all our Enterprizes at Sea, and ſuch flagrant Miſconduct has appeared in the late Engagement in the Mediterranean, that we ſhould now ſeriouſly enquire into the Merits of Men appointed to command Fleets in chief. It is now become a national Concern, nor are the Diſtinctions of Whig or Tory, of the Country or Court Party, ſufficient Reaſons for the Promotion of Officers, but Abilities and Experience alone; and indeed would Miniſters really conſider their own Intereſt, they would place Men of great Abilities in the important Commands at leaſt, whatever was done with regard to the leſſer and more inconſiderable Employments. Nor are Miniſters to wait for Recommendations of particular Men, but to know the Characters of all the Officers of Rank and Standing; to have Liſts of ſuch by them, and never to diſuſe an old Officer without the greateſt Reaſon. Nothing is ſo popular a Conſideration as long Services and Seniority; People are naturally, and with great Reaſon, prepoſſeſſed in favour of Experience. Beſides, an Emulation and Spirit of excelling is raiſed in all ſubaltern Officers; they take the Pains to know the Varieties of Service, and to behave well, when they are not to be injured in their Promotion either by Men of Intereſt in a Borough, by Brothers or Relations of Members of Parliament, by Members of Parliament themſelves, by Noblemens Sons or Relations or Acquaintance, or even by Noblemen themſelves. The preferring Men out of their Turns for ſome of theſe Reaſons, and the not puniſhing them afterwards for Miſconduct, have been the Means of ſpreading this general Diſpiritedneſs and Cowardice in our Fleet; this Diſregard to all Character and Reputation; which have been the Cauſe of ſuch national Loſſes in every Reſpect. When Men are not rewarded for Courage, Experience, Knowlege, Diſintereſtedneſs; nor puniſhed for Cowardice, Neglect, Ignorance, and Mercenarineſs; we muſt expect to ſee Poverty, Proſtitution, and Timidity, the moſt abject and ſelfiſh Qualities, the general Characteriſtics of our Nation. There muſt be Incentives to noble Actions, and Diſcouragements to thoſe that are baſe; triumphal Arches erected for the one, Pillories and Gibbets for the other: A Corruption in all the Branches of Government, a low Jobbing about Places, Votes and Intereſt at Elections, and a Neceſſity of providing for Tools, with an intire Diſregard of every Thing but Money, muſt be the inevitable Ruin of any People; of both a King and his Country.

Who, that has not the moſt exalted Notions of Honour and Love of his Country, would fight in Lines of Battle with a certainty of Danger, from whence he could expect no Profit, and knew that whatever Bravery or Judgment he might ſhew in Action, it would not add to his Pretenſions for riſing in the Service? But every Man knows that by the taking of Merchantmen, and getting a Fortune, he has the infallible Means of riſing in his own Hands. Are we not then to expect that Officers will leave their Stations and their Convoys, in order to cruize after Merchantmen, and to get Riches ſufficient for buying a Borough; eſpecially when there is no Probability of being puniſhed, even if they are called before a Court Martial.

Have not, undeniably, the moſt knowing and able Commanders been frequently laid aſide of late? This has been the Caſe even in this War, with Lieutenants, Captains, and Admirals; who have become at once, and againſt their Will, an uſeleſs Burthen to their Country, and ſubject to Diſhonour in their own Perſons. They have been put upon Half-pay, and new Officers made in their Room with adequate Salaries. Is not this properly multiplying Officers, and increaſing Expences to our own Diſadvantage; paying more to be worſe ſerv'd?

How little has been done at Sea during this War, how very trifling in Compariſon of the Fleets equipp'd, and the Supplies given! This may, with Reaſon, be attributed chiefly to the nominating Officers unequal to, and unfit for the Commands to which they have been appointed. Men ſhould never be made Admirals of Fleets, in chief at leaſt, who had never been Commodores and Commanders of Squadrons, or not for 20 Years perhaps at Sea. Did we ever want experienced Officers ſo much as now, and yet have great Numbers of them been laid aſide, and others created in their Room, unexperienced in Command?

After a few more Reflections the Writer gives the following Liſt.

Sea Officers employed.	*Not employed.*
Sir Chaloner Ogle,	Sir John Norris,
Admiral Davers,	Admiral Vernon,
Admiral Rowley,	Earl of Granard,
Admiral Martin,	Admiral Leſtock,
Admiral Medley,	Commodore Graves,
Commodore Lee,	Admiral Anſon,
Commodore Ambroſe.	Commodore Gaſcoigne,

(Thus far the Gentleman's Magazine.)

TURIN,

TURIN, June 5, N. S.

ALL the Spaniſh Troops, as well as the French, that hitherto ſeem deſigned for acting jointly with them in the Riviera, are confined in the County of Nice and Genoeſe State, where they muſt be often and greatly diſtreſſed for want of Subſiſtence. We have a ſtrong Body of Infantry on the Frontiers, towards the Riviera di Ponente, under the Command of M. de Sinſan, who has Orders and full Authority to act, and by all Means poſſible to annoy the Enemy, as ſoon as the Troops under Don Philip advance to join, near Genoa, with M. de Gages. And as they already begin to move, and the Infant himſelf ſet out from Nice towards Oneille on the 2d Inſtant, we may very ſhortly expect to hear of ſome Engagement with the Enemy on that Side. The French and Spaniards have large Convoys of Artillery and military Stores coming to them by Sea. Commodore Ambroſe is gone towards Villa Franca, and has ſtationed Part of his Ships to the Eaſtward, in hopes of being able to intercept them. We had a Report here Yeſterday, that 60 Tartans belonging to the Enemy were got into Genoa, laden with Cannon, Mortars, and Ammunition of all Kinds.

Genoa, June 5, N. S. The Duke of Modena and M. de Gages are ſtill at Nervi. Yeſterday Morning arrived the firſt Column of Cavalry, conſiſting of 1200, and encamped on the Glacis, on the Eaſtern Side of the City; whereupon the Out-gates were immediately ordered to be ſhut, and are to continue ſo until the whole Corps has paſſed into the Valley of Polcevera, where they are to be quartered 'til the Remainder of the Artillery arrives, and the Cloathing for the whole Army, which is expected ſoon from Barcelona. Letters from San Remo of the 1ſt Inſtant adviſe, that 13 Squadrons of Horſe had paſſed thro' that Town in their Way to Albenga, and that on the 6th Inſtant Don Philip was to ſet out from Villa Franca with the Remainder of the Infantry and Cavalry; and the whole Corps under his Command was to join M. de Gage's Army in the Valley of Polcevera. On the 12th a general Council of War is to be held at Savona, in the Preſence of Don Philip.

Vienna, June 12, N. S. Yeſterday an Adjutant arrived here with the following Particulars of the late Action between the allied Army and the Pruſſians, upon the 4th of this Inſtant near Strigau. The combined Army encamped the 2d at Baumgarten, from whence they marched on the 3d, and arrived late, the Right at Hohenſtburg, and the Left at Strigau, which Places are no leſs than a great German Mile's Diſtance from each other. Advice was ſoon after brought, that the Pruſſians were marching to Strigau. The Saxons, who arrived there ſo late as 8 o' Clock in the Evening, were attacked before Day-Light upon their Left in a Poſt on a riſing Ground, where they had placed 18 Companies of Grenadiers, and a Body of Uhlans, but theſe giving Way after a good Reſiſtance, left the Advantage of the riſing Ground to the Pruſſians, from whence the latter flanked the whole Saxon Army, which giving Way at laſt, before it was poſſible for Prince Charles to charge the Pruſſians in Form, as well on Account of the Diſtance, as of a good deal of Confuſion that had been occaſioned on his Right, by his own Cavalry's firing whilſt his Center was preſſing to the Left, the Pruſſians ſeized upon a Village ſo poſted, as to flank equally both his Center and the Cavalry, and even to ſeparate them in ſuch a Manner, by advancing in Columns, that the Cavalry, tho' rallied a ſecond Time, could never be brought to the Fire from the Village; ſo that the five Regiments in the Auſtrian Center were left to ſuffer the moſt, *viz.* two Battalions of Marſhal, and the four intire Regiments of Colowrath, Gran, Leopold Daun, and Maximilian of Heſſe. The Loſs in the Infantry is computed at between 6 and 7000, among whom are reckoned about 2000 miſſing, and between 16 and 1700 wounded, of which laſt not above 200 are in a dangerous Way. The Loſs in the Cavalry, by Dead, Wounded, and Miſſing, is computed at 1000. The Generals Thungen, Kinitz, and Kaufftein, are killed; Birlichingen has 7 Wounds, and is a Priſoner, as is the younger St. Ignon; and as to other Officers, there are only 2 Colonels, 2 Captains, and 11 Lieutenants killed. The Auſtrians have alſo loſt 18 Pieces of Cannon, and about 53 Colours. There are 15 Enſigns to each Auſtrian Regiment. — Two hundred Pruſſian Deſerters came in the Day after the Affair, and report, that five Generals were killed on their Side, and between 4 and 5000 Men killed and wounded.

Paris, June 25, N. S. An Expreſs is arrived at Verſailles, from the Infant Don Philip, with Advice, that the Army under that Prince had intirely joined that of Count Gages and the Duke of Modena, on the Side of Montſerrat, wherein they are preparing to make an Irruption.

By particular Letters from Flanders we hear, that the Duke de Boufflers has Orders to inveſt Charleroy, with a Body of Troops to be drawn from the grand Army, which at preſent conſiſts of 60,000 Foot and 30,000 Horſe.

We hear the King of England demands 2000 of his Priſoners in Exchange for Monſieurs de Pelliſſe, which is ſaid to be under Conſideration, and will be finally determined on the 27th.

Five Men of War are ſailed from Breſt to the Aſſiſtance of Louiſburg in America, which the Engliſh have laid Siege to.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, Auguſt 19.

Capt. Schermerhorne arrived here laſt Tueſday, who was chaſed the Day before right off the Bar, by a Brigantine Spaniſh Privateer, and ſaw a Brig. taken coming in the ſame Day, ſuppoſed to be the Defiance, Capt. Williams, from New-York to this Port.

Laſt Sunday the Sloop Black-Joke, Capt. Marſh, of and from Cape Fear for this Port, was (by a Spaniſh Privateer Sloop) chaced aſhore into Pople's Inlet near Winyaw, and plundered of ſome Things; but Marſh and his People making their Eſcape aſhore, the Militia in thoſe Parts were immediately aſſembled; which being perceived by the Privateer, ſhe made a Signal for her People on board the Prize to come off, and ſtood to Sea. The Privateer had in Company a ſmall Schooner belonging to Mr. Shute of this Town, taken in her Paſſage from Winyaw to Virginia; Mr. Percival Pawley and Col. Pawley's Son were Paſſengers in the Schooner.

Another of the Enemy's Privateers has been cruizing off and on to the Southward for ſome Days, and on Monday or Tueſday Night took a Sloop from Jamaica for this Port, Henry Dickinſon Maſter; the Crew made their Eſcape in the Boat. It is ſaid that a Sloop from Philadelphia is likewiſe taken by one of theſe Privateers.

By all theſe Accounts it appears, that we have three (or perhaps more) Privateers from the Enemy now cruizing on our Coaſts.

Auguſt 26. About 12 Days ſince, a Brig. came to an Anchor off St. Simon's Bar, and fired a Gun; which being anſwered, they ſent in their Boat, upon a Preſumption that they were off Auguſtine Harbour. Capt. Davis, in the Guard Schooner, (which has had a thorough Repair), immediately went out and brought her into the Harbour. She had a French Commander on board, but was manned with Spaniards, and one Engliſhman only, who ſaid, ſhe was from Antigua bound to Philadelphia, and had 150 Hogſheads of Rum, beſides Sugar, Lime Juice, *&c.* on board.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here Capt. R. Stiles from Jamaica. He touch'd at Frederica on Monday, and the Day before ſaw three Sloops and a Schooner (which he ſuppoſed to be ſome of the Enemy's Captures made on this Coaſt), ſteering for St. Auguſtine.

NEWPORT,

NEWPORT, Rhode-Island, September 6.

Capt. Thompſon, Commander of the Ship Fame, belonging to this Port, ſailed laſt Monday on a Cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies; She is mounted with 18 Carriage Guns, 9 Pounders, on her main Deck, and 6 ſix Pounders on her Quarter Deck; and has 80 ſtout able-bodied Men.

BOSTON, September 9.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Mansfield, in the Colony of Connecticut, dated Auguſt 12, 1745.

"Yeſterday was ſe'ennight, *viz.* the 4th Inſtant, we had a moſt terrible Hurricane here, the like never known to have been in New-England by the oldeſt Perſons among us; many of whom have lived in different Parts of the Land, and ſeen moſt of the Hurricanes that have happened in this Country for 50 Years paſt. It began about 50 Minutes after 12 at Noon; it had been a cloudy Morning, and a Thunder Storm came up, which was as violent as any one I have known here this Summer; but it ceaſed thundering as ſoon as the Hurricane began, and thundered no more, tho' the Clouds were as thiek to Appearance as before, for ſeveral Hours. The Courſe of the Hurricane was from the S. W. to the N. E. the Extent of it in width about 30 Rods, tho' there was a very ſtrong Wind double that width and more; the Continuance of it from Beginning to End was about a quarter of an Hour, but in its Height and Extremity not above 4 Minutes; and had it continued in its Extremity but one Minute longer, I queſtion whether a Tree or Fence or Buſh, not to ſay a Building, would have ſtood it, for it mov'd in its Courſe forward, as I apprehend, at leaſt 32 Feet a Second. It was not a ſteady Wind, but came in the Form of a Whirlwind, and in two Veins I think by the beſt Obſervation I have been able to make; and where ever it took, it carried all before it, whether Trees or Buildings or Fences or Corn: Part of one Side of our Meeting-Houſe from the S. W. Corner of the Pulpit was taken off clear and broke in Pieces, and the oppoſite Side burſt off 8 or 9 Inches from the Place. A Barn ſtanding juſt below it, which was reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt built in the Town, was daſh'd all to pieces. Part of the Roof of our Barn, and a conſiderable Part of the Roof of the Houſe was taken off, and the Rafters diſjointed; the N. and E. Ends both burſt off from the Plates, and a ſmall Building belonging to the Houſe taken up from it's Place, and carried about a Rod and daſh'd to pieces, beſides a vaſt deal of Fence blown down. Another Barn about a Mile and a half off, N. W. from us, was taken up and carried away to ſome Diſtance, and broke after the ſame Manner. It alſo damaged ſeveral other Buildings, and tore up 60 Trees in one Orchard; and in our little Orchard by the Houſe, about half our Trees were torn up by the Roots, beſide the Damage others received by having Limbs broke off, &c. —— It is ſurprizing to go into the Woods, and ſee what Havock it made there among the Timber; I ſuppoſe ſome Thouſands of Trees are blown up by the Roots, or otherwiſe deſtroyed by the Force thereof. It's Courſe ſeemed to be towards Boſton from us; but whether it reach'd ſo far, or turned it's Courſe, I have not learnt: But what is exceeding remarkable is, that there was no Life loſt, nor any Perſon hurt; and this, though there were ſeveral Scores of People in our Meeting-Houſe when the Side blew off, and many others about in the neighbouring Houſes, it being the Time of Intermiſſion of divine Service: And but juſt before the Barn firſt mentioned, by the Meeting-Houſe, was blown down, there was a conſiderable Number of young Perſons in it, ſo that at firſt it was ſuppoſed that ſeveral were killed thereby; but being afraid to continue there when they heard the Wind roar at a Diſtance, and began to blow hard there, they moved out and went to a neighbouring Houſe, which had like to have been blown down too. During this Time it rained exceeding hard, &c."

Saturday laſt the Maſſachuſetts Frigate, Capt. Tyng Commander, arrived here in 6 Days from Louiſburg, with whom came ſeveral of the Members of his Majeſty's Council, ſome of the Officers of the Garriſon, and other Gentlemen. By this Ship we have Advice, that our Troops have Plenty of all Sorts of freſh Proviſions, Roots, Greens, &c. at a moderate Price, there being a vaſt Number of Veſſels in the Harbour from the Continent. That the Hector Man of War was gone to Newfoundland, to take under her Convoy ſuch Veſſels as are ready to ſail for Liſbon; and that the Mermaid was gone to Virginia, to take care of the Ships that may be ready to ſail for Great-Britain, and is to touch at Louiſburg in her Way home. 'Tis alſo ſaid, that Commodore Warren was preparing to ſail for England, with ſeveral of the Ships under his Command, and that he will take with him the two Eaſt-Indiamen and South Sea Ship lately fallen into his Hands, having taken on board the Men of War the Treaſure found on board the South Sea Man, which proves vaſtly more than was at firſt reported.

Yeſterday Lieutenant Proctor arrived here, in a ſmall Schooner from the Eaſtward, and brought with him an Indian Priſoner known by the Name of Col. Job, which he took in the following Manner; *viz.* On the firſt Inſtant being at Georges, and underſtanding that a Number of Indians had been ſeen near the Fort, he muſtered up 16 Men and Boys from the Block-Houſe, and went in Queſt of the Enemy: About 12 o' Clock at Night, and 3 Miles from the Fort, they diſcovered four Indians about a Fire, upon whom they diſcharged their Guns, and had the good Fortune to kill Col. Sam, and Lieutenant Governor Moxus (as he was called), and took Col. Job Priſoner; but the other Fellow made his Eſcape. Theſe three Indians were principal Men of the Penobſcut Tribe, and all well known in Boſton. Our People were informed by the Priſoner, that a great Body of Indians were at a ſmall Diſtance from Georges, and had agreed to attack the Place the next Day.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

By Veſſels arrived here laſt Week from Jamaica, we have an Account, that Capt. Long, in the Brig. Warren, of this Place, ſailed from Port Morant on the 7th of Auguſt laſt, bound hither; but a few Days after he ſailed, he was taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, who took him and all the Caſh he had (which it is ſaid was conſiderable) on board them, and ſent his Brig. to St. Jago de Cuba. A few Days after they fell in with the Seahorſe Man of War, who took the Privateer and carried her into Jamaica; and 'twas believed Capt. Long would recover the greateſt Part, if not all his Money, again.

Three of our trading Veſſels arrived here laſt Week from Cape-Breton, who all confirm the Account of the Markets being exceeding low there for Proviſions, and neither Goods nor Caſh to be got for them; and that they were obliged to leave moſt of their Effects ſtored there, unſold. They inform us that the Superbe was ſafely arrived there from her Cruize.

Tueſday laſt arrived at Sandy-Hook his Majeſty's Ship Wager, Capt. Forreſt Commander, from Virginia, with two Veſſels under Convoy for Cape-Breton, and on Saturday laſt ſail'd again, to proceed on his Voyage.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

On Saturday laſt arrived here the Privateer Sloop Hillary, of Barbadoes, Capt. Rowland from Jamaica. In her came Capt. Wallace, mentioned in one of our former Papers to be taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Leoganne, where he was uſed exceeding well: There were then three Privateers at Sea from Leoganne, two of which have been ſince carried into Jamaica by ſome of our Men of War. Capt. Wallace informs us, that the Ship Little Gipſey, Capt. Coxam, and the Brig. Concluſion, Capt. Edes, both belonging to this Port, left Jamaica the 22d of July laſt in order to come through the Gulph,

Boſt-

but were met by a Spaniſh Row-Galley off of Black Rives, which had then three Prizes in poſſeſſion, who gave them chace, and took Coutaus, with whom Capt. Wallace was coming Paſſenger; Edes got clear, and returned to Kingſton, where he waited 'til the Convoy was ready to ſail. 'Tis ſaid the Merlin Snow of War retook the three Prizes from the Row-Galley. That on the 9th of Auguſt the Convoy, with a large Fleet of Merchantmen, ſailed, two of which were to go to England with the Veſſels bound thither: In this Fleet was Capt. Green, in the Ship Hawk, of Jamaica, for this Place, but unfortunately ran aſhore on Morant Keys, and was caſt away; the Crew was taken up by one of the Men of War. There were a Brig. and a Snow aſhore at the ſame Time, but 'tis not certainly known who they were.

We further hear, that two Engliſh Privateer Sloops had taken two ſtrong Regiſter Ships, one of which carried 18 Carriage Guns, and 150 Men, and were bound with her to Jamaica; this Veſſel came through the Windward Paſſage: That they had put 30 Men on board the other, which ſoon after made Sail, and left them; ſo that it was feared the Spaniards had riſen upon the Engliſh and retaken the Prize.

'Tis thought that the Veſſel ſaid to be carried into Georgia, belonging to this Port, is the Brig. Trial, taken ſome time ago on our Coaſt, as ſhe was coming from Antigua.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Privateer Ship Marlborough, of this Place, Chriſtopher Clymer Commander, from a Cruize, in which he brought to near 70 Sail, but they all proved Friends; ſo that tho' he made an induſtrious Cruize, it has not proved a ſucceſsful one.

Laſt Week the Aſſembly of this Province ſat, and voted 350 *l.* to be laid out in Goods, and preſented to the Five Nations at the Treaty to be held at Albany the 4th of next Month. The French in Canada were in the utmoſt Conſternation when they heard of the Loſs of Cape Breton; and upon a falſe Alarm by an Expreſs, who was but one Night between Quebeck and Moureal, the Governor left the latter Place immediately, to go to the Defence of the former, with 1000 Men, and ordered half the Militia to follow him with all Expedition.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Election of a Mayor for this City being annually at Michaelmas, the Worſhipful Robert Gordon, Eſq; was laſt Week Choſen and Sworn into that Office, for the Year Enſuing.

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Cleared*,

Sloop Betſy, William Roſe, for Barbadoes;
—— Cheſter, James Earle, for Boſton;
—— Anne, John Garrett, for Rhode-Iſland;
—— Dolphin, Anthony Allan, for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 1. IMported in the Ship *Eſſex*, Capt. *John Ellis*, from *London*, a Caſe marked and numbered as in the Margin, and for which no Owner as yet can be found. It is wrote upon *Apothecaries Wares. Glaſs. Lid upwards.* Whoever proves their Property thereto, may have it of *Elizabeth Marriott*, at the Sign of the Ship in *Annapolis*; paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

Patuxent, *October* 4, 1745.

RUN away from the Ship *Mary Galley*, *George Darracott* Commander, *John Kemble*, *Thomas Hare*, *Alexander Patten*, *Charles Jenkins*, *Daniel Crosby*, and *John Page*, with the Ship's Yaul: She is a new Boat, about 15 Foot long, with Turpentine Sides, painted Black and Yellow, and the Inſide primed red.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Runaways, ſo that they be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Three Pounds Currency for each beſides what the Law allows.

And whoever ſecures the above mentioned Boat, ſo that the Subſcriber may have her again, ſhall have Three Pounds Currency Reward.

N. B. All Perſons are Caution'd againſt buying the ſaid Boat from the ſaid Runaways, or Concealing her, as they will avoid the Penalty of the Law.

GEORGE DARRACOTT.

A Very good *Engliſh* made Saddle and Houſing was found ſome Months ago, in the Poſſeſſion of a Servant-Man belonging to *Daniel Dulany*, Eſq; which is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The Owner proving his Property, and applying to the Printer hereof, may have it again, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

CHOICE *New-England* Hops to be Sold by the Subſcriber, in *Annapolis*, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the Pound.

SAMUEL SQUMAIEN.

Baltimore County, *September* 26, 1745.

ON Saturday the 26th of *October* next, the Veſtry of *Saint Thomas's* Pariſh purpoſe to meet at the Church of the ſaid Pariſh, in order to agree with any Workman, or Undertaker, for building Pews in the ſaid Church; a certain Sum of Money being raiſed by the Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh for that Purpoſe. Signed *per* Order,

CHRISTOPHER RANDAL, Regiſter.

Mr. Craddock

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Back River Neck*, in *Baltimore* County, an *Iriſh* Servant Man named *William Haviaghton*, a Shoemaker by Trade, and formerly lived with Mr. *James Paul Heath* of *Cecil* County, and was brought from thence laſt *July*. He is a luſty well-made Fellow, of a freſh Complexion, with ſhort black Hair: He had on when he went away an old brown Kerſey Coat, greaſy on the Left Sleeve; an Oznabrigs Jacket, the Button holes worked with blue Thread; a brown Holland Jacket lined with Dowlaſs, a Pair of coarſe Country-made Stockings, ruſſet and black Trowſers, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of Pumps, large yellow Buckles, an old white Handkerchief, a Cotton and a Linnen Cap. He went out of *Back River* on Monday Evening the 30th of *September* laſt, in a Perriagoe; and has with him an Indenture and a Diſcharge, which he ſtole.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo as his Miſtreſs may have him again, ſhall have five Pounds Current Money Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by me

MARY MAHAWEL.

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